

# Western Carolinian.

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By PHIL WHITE.

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**TERMS.**  
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## POLITICAL.

### MR EATON TO THE PUBLIC

What I shall submit to the consideration of the public, demands of me no apology. Should any think otherwise, I tender to them Mr. Clay's dinner speech, delivered at Lexington in July last, with the references that have been made to me, both by General Jackson and Mr. Buchanan. Thus situated, it is neither needless nor proper to remain silent: I shall therefore speak the things that I know, from a conviction, that the references which have been made, render it proper for me to do so.

First, to an adjustment on my own account with Mr. Clay; who, in his speech delivered at Lexington, uses towards me this language:

"Before the election, an attempt was made, by an abusive letter, published in the Columbian Observer, at Philadelphia, a paper which, as has since transpired, was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton, the colleague, the friend and the biographer of General Jackson, to assail my motives, and to deter me in the exercise of my duty."

The language employed in this sentence, is arranged with so great art and caution, as to make it susceptible of doubtful intention. The meaning which the speaker intended should attach, and which, with nine readers out of ten, will obtain, is, that the Columbian Observer was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton, the colleague, the friend and the biographer of General Jackson, to assail my motives, and to deter me in the exercise of my duty.

The return made of me by the editors of the Columbian Observer, as one of their creditors, has been a faithful theme of exulting remark to Mr. Clay's editors and friends. I little expected to see him at so small a business; and still less that he would have hazarded an assertion before the public, when he was wanting in proof to support that assertion. A single paper, to be sure, at Philadelphia, the Democratic Press, had asserted it: But Mr. Clay should have recollected, that as he was decrying the force of newspaper testimony, as authority applicable to his own case, delicacy, and a regard for consistency, should have restrained his willingness to insist on it, as a rule, conclusive towards others. Like himself, though, I can now express my satisfaction at having the matter presented in some tangible form, and by "a responsible accuser;" and, that he may be spared all further disquietude on the subject, he shall be offered the history of the transaction, precise and accurate as it took place, with leave to make of it hereafter whatever use he can.

To the editors of that paper, and at their request, I did lend a sum of money; at that time, before, nor after, was there an agreement, understanding, expressed or otherwise, as to any political course which they should pursue. More than a year preceding this circumstance and before I ever knew Messrs. Simpson and Conrad, the editors, had that paper been warmly and zealously in the cause of General Jackson. It was my own money, not the public's; and I have yet to learn wherein there is either culpability or criminality in lending money to the respectable editor of a newspaper, greater than to any other individual in society, unless as a stipend to induce to a course not sanctioned by his preference or judgment. The character of those editors is sufficient to turn aside the imputations of opinions thus controlled—while a recollection that for eighteen months or more they had labored in support of Andrew Jackson, altogether forbids it.

But, again, in advertising to this transaction—to my mind a very innocent and unoffending one—why was it necessary for Mr. Clay to throw around me, for description's sake, so many far fetched and high sounding epithets? Mr. Eaton, of the Senate—(there being in that body none other bearing a name, or even a similar name) would as it appears to me, be altogether sufficient, if description of person was alone the end and object to be attained; but this was not the object, and

hence the lofty addenda, "the colleague—the friend and the biographer of Gen. Jackson." What, then, was it? An attempt at deception—a matter of special pleading; by which it was expected, a conclusion in the public mind would be arrived at, that Gen. Jackson was the shelterer of this paper, intended and sustained for the avowed purpose to assail Mr. Clay's motives, and to deter him in the exercise of his duty. To this obviously designated intentment, I apply a positive denial of its truth. Gen. Jackson was in Tennessee, and knew no more of the loan made to those gentlemen, than Mr. Clay did; nor did he know of it, until during last winter, when, on the supposition, I suppose, that it might be used as a good set off to the charges and breakings of the Secretary, in his By Authority corps—it became matter of remark and censure in those columns which were friendly to Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams. Before this period, I had not spoken of it; nor until this time detailed the particulars. I do so now lest under the authority of the name which brings forward the accusation, suspicions may arise, and a character and consequence be given to the transaction, greater than it merits. In presenting myself before the public on a subject which so lately has produced some excitement, and much inquiry and remark, I have felt it proper to speak thus far of matters which essentially pertain to myself; and with that portion of the subject I am now done.

In connexion with this speech, are also other matters which have been presented to the country; and about which I have been referred to, both by General Jackson and Mr. Buchanan. With references thus made, to remain silent and reserved amidst the general interest which prevails by many might be considered improper. I shall present, therefore, my understanding of things as they were at the time, and as they are still retained upon my recollection.

Between the statement of General Jackson and that submitted by Mr. Buchanan, I can perceive some differences; but they are principally verbal and not material. Those which do obtain, appear to me rather as inferences deduced from facts, than as the facts themselves: substantially, there is accord. Mr. Buchanan alleges, that on approaching General Jackson, he did not come from Mr. Clay. It is not asserted that he did; General Jackson states, his opinion at the time was, that Mr. Buchanan had come from Mr. Clay or some of his friends; but this is given merely as a matter of impression—nothing more. By the showing of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Buchanan, it now appears, that Mr. Markley was the negotiator. A difference as to the date—the period of time at which the conversation took place, may exist; for Mr. Buchanan places it on the 20th of December. It may be, however, that he intends this as the period of his discourse with Mr. Markley. If it be in reference to his interview with General Jackson, then, agreeably to my recollection, it is a mistake. I cannot precisely, and to a day, declare the time when Mr. Buchanan came to see and to converse with me; but I do recollect it to have been during that week, on Saturday of which the reported meeting of Mr. Clay and his friends took place, and when the determination was taken to support Mr. Adams. I feel quite satisfied, that the meeting to which I allude, was on Saturday the 22nd of January. Early in that week, (Tuesday or Wednesday evening) Mr. Buchanan visited me. It was on the pavement and in front of my own residence, where we conversed together. A statement of our conversation, concisely drawn, was given to General Green, editor of the United States' Telegraph, at his request, in August 1826—more than a year ago—it is as follows:

"In January, 1825, a few days before it had been known that Mr. Clay and his friends had declared in favor of Mr. Adams, I was called upon by Mr. Buchanan of Pennsylvania. He said, it was pretty well understood, that overtures were making by the friends of Adams, on the subject of cabinet appointments: that Jackson should fight them with their own weapons. He said, the opinion was, that Jackson would retain Adams, and that it was doing him injury. That the Gen. should state whom he would make Secretary of State, and desired that I would name it to him. My reply was, that I was satisfied Gen. Jackson would say nothing on the subject. Mr. Buchanan then remarked: 'Well, if he will merely say, he will not retain Mr. Adams, that will answer.' I replied, I was satisfied Gen. Jackson would neither say who should or who should not be Secretary of State—but that he (Mr. B.) knew him well, and might talk with him as well as I could. Mr. Buchanan then said that on the next day, before the General went

to the House, he would call. He did so, as I afterwards understood."

In this application and interview, I felt that Mr. Buchanan was acting on the ground of anxious solicitude for the success of General Jackson, and from a desire that nothing of stratagem and management should interpose to prevent the election of one, for whom he felt more than common interest. I considered, in his zeal, he felt it to be right to defend the citadel against unlooked for assaults, and believed, consequently, that the enemy should be met with their own weapons. He may have intended to present this as the idea and opinion of others, not his own. Such, indeed, may have been the case, though I cannot say I so understood him at the time.

I take occasion to repeat, that the conversation, as here given, at the request of the editor of the United States' Telegraph was afforded him in August, 1826, while he was on a visit to Tennessee. I mention this fact, because the statement being in his possession, he will entirely be enabled to say, if the one he has, and that which is here submitted be not the same. By this circumstance, thus fortunately existing, I may find safety from some of those charges which a kindly editor has already taken occasion to surmise and insinuate. The ungenerous and illiberal effort is made to excite prejudice; and to forestall the public, and to awaken suspicions, through the allegation, that an attempt would be made "to discredit Mr. Buchanan, by arraying Major Eaton and others against him," before the public. On so idle an errand, and so hopeless an effort, I should exceedingly regret the necessity of being obliged to proceed; and yet, were it necessary to maintain myself on any, the demands of truth, I should certainly venture, regardless of the sayings and prejudices of any one. Between Mr. Buchanan's statement and my own, and that of General Jackson, heretofore published, I can, as already remarked, discern no essential difference. True, before I had read and particularly examined, what had been stated, I believed differences were to be found, though that opinion no longer remains. If there be those who desire to urge that any such do exist, and that the submitted averments are in fact unlike, I shall be free and cheerful to concede, that the mistakes are those which proceed from error of recollection, and from no other cause. I have known Mr. Buchanan too long, to place any statement of his which might be discrepant with my own, under the head of intentional error, or ascribe it to any other circumstance than inaccuracy of recollection.

I might here rest my remarks, and forbear to say more on the subject, but being in possession of some facts, which may be considered material—the tendency of which may be to exhibit matters more fully to public consideration, I shall not conclude this presentation, without them also. I have already said, that a meeting was held on the 22nd of January; previous to which time, the opinions of Mr. Clay and his friends were but little known—conjecture alone pointed out what probably their course would be. On the succeeding Monday, the opinion prevailed, that they had taken their ground; and in a few days afterwards, Mr. Clay's military-chief letter, as it has been styled, was written to Judge Brooke, of Virginia, of whom he speaks as a particular friend. In that letter, he mentions his difficult, "highly critical" situation—the interrogation to his conscience, and the course he had resolved to pursue. Thus, to a particular friend, on the 28th of January, and not earlier was a declaration made of the course he had concluded to take. Why the necessity of a silence so long, and so rigidly preserved?

This Saturday evening meeting, and the course which had been resolved upon, formed generally on Monday the subject of conversation. The Senate having adjourned, General Jackson and myself were passing from the capitol, being yet within the enclosure, and near to a flight of steps leading to the avenue, when Mr. Clay, coming diagonally on our route, from the House of Representatives, passed very near, and without speaking. He was proceeding down the flight of steps in front of the building, and we were in the act of descending, when some person coming up accosted us. At that moment Mr. Clay, turning round, observed, "how are you to-day, General?" with a manner somewhat embarrassed, as though he had just then discovered him. The salutation was returned, and Mr. Clay passed on. Immediately afterwards Gen. Jackson remarked to me, that Mr. Clay seemed disposed to pass him without speaking—my answer was, "as he has concluded to vote against you, General, I suppose he is solicitous for no further intercourse;" we here dropped the subject. I had never before perceived Mr. Clay thus

distant with General Jackson, having been previously quite the reverse; and well knowing from our near proximity at passing, that it was altogether improbable he should not have observed us, I looked to this coyness on his part, as a circumstance corroborative of what had been the reports of the day—a determination taken to support Mr. Adams.

Previously to the announcement of this meeting on Saturday, I had not distrusted the result of the election. As regarded the course Kentucky would take, even conceding the force of Mr. Clay's influence, I felt there was security in these considerations: That so far from there being any thing of good, there had been an unfriendly understanding very lately subsisting between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay: That Mr. Adams was not the choice of Kentucky—had not been thought of or voted for there; and of all the persons presented to the public, would probably have received the most inconsiderable suffrage in that state: That Mr. Crittenden, who stood at the head of the electoral list for Mr. Clay, and whose opinions of the preference and choice of Kentucky, I hence inferred, might have weight, had written to a friend of mine at Washington, that Kentucky preferred Jackson, and wished him to succeed against Adams. But besides all this, the Legislature of the state had sent forth their instructions, (or request) on this subject, declaring what was to be considered the sense of the people; and I well remembering the warm and ancient contest between Mr. Clay and Mr. Pope, on the subject of a disregard of instructions, had not supposed that the former would venture to place at nought his previous open avowals on this important point. These were the grounds of my opinions, and of my conclusions, and they were removed, only when I understood that this meeting had been held, and the vote of Kentucky determined upon.

There were other considerations of interference and of argument. The state of New York was thought to be dependent for the course she would pursue, on the vote of a single individual. Thus situated it could not be known to absolute certainty, though conjecturally it was, what finally her course would be. Maryland, it was believed, would at least on the first ballot, be on the side of Mr. Adams. These two, with the six New England states, were all, which with any thing of certainty could be counted on. Five, were yet wanted. Louisiana and Illinois, it was believed, would be in favor of the same course; though as it was in opposition to the preference, indicated by the electoral colleges at home, it was asserted, that the members from those states would not march in that direction, except in the event that thereby the election of Mr. Adams would be rendered secure and certain. Report having urged strongly, that on the second ballot, Maryland would secede and vote for Gen. Jackson, it was therefore indispensably important to bring matters to a close.—The whole affair then rested with Kentucky, Ohio, and Missouri. Under this state of things was it, and after that it had been ascertained that Jackson would make no disclosure, as to his cabinet, that the meeting of the 22d of January took place. Those who attended it, being participants in what was done, have never yet declared the particulars. I have now in my possession, a communication from a gentleman for mercy of Congress, (not from this state) and heretofore the friend of Mr. Clay. He gives the reason why he is no longer that friend. To a letter which was lately written to him by me, this is his reply.

"The bargain of 1825, between Messrs. Adams and Clay, I remember well, was freely spoken of by many members of Congress, although I had no personal knowledge of any fact, which would warrant the belief that the contract existed; besides, the high estimation in which I then held Mr. Clay, forbade my suspicions on any accusations, not supported by positive proof; that proof was not afforded to me, and I held him guiltless:—Yet there were some circumstances of unfavourable appearance, and which as the friend of Mr. Clay I was sorry had existence. The circumstances to which I allude, were the continued silence and lengthy reserve of Mr. Clay's friends, in publishing or letting it be known, how they would vote; and the fact that the Kentucky delegation, who voted for Mr. Adams, had a meeting to determine upon their own course, as I was informed by one of them, at which it was said to me, that upon the question being proposed to Mr. Clay, for whom shall we vote, he answered in substance, 'that in case General Jackson should be elected, he believed the administration with its weight, would be opposed to him, to prostrate him; that should Mr. A. be elected, he felt satisfied it would not be so; but he hoped no per-

sonal considerations for him would induce them to act contrary to their desire.' Upon these circumstances I have often remarked, that the first was not in character of Kentuckians, and that the last was the strongest appeal which could be made to a man's friends, and the heaviest requisition which could be levied on their attachment. Until a very short time since, I had not been convinced that the bargain had been made as executed, and I even now regret that I am constrained to admit it; but believing it, I shall leave nothing undone which can be honorably performed to defeat the coalition."

Anthony's oration over the dead body of Cæsar has been greatly admired for its manner, artfulness, and concealment of intended purpose; but this of Mr. Clay is quite a match for it: so pointed, and yet so modest; so retiring, and so evidently concealing its real intention.—Gentlemen, you are my friends, and as such we have met. Let me not ask you to do your duty, or sacrifice yourselves for me: I ask nothing at your hands;—but of one thing you may rest assured,—If Jackson is elected I shall be prostrated; but if Mr. Adams shall be chosen, "he felt satisfied it would not be so." In the one case, there was danger to his prospects, in the other there would be none; nor was this given as an opinion formed, or belief entertained—it is of stronger import—he was satisfied there would be none. The speech had its effect, the long agony was over, and the determination taken to move together. Thus was the whole machinery ready to operate, provided defection could be kept from its parts. And until this were effected, Mr. Clay's course must be a matter of conjecture. If judgment, and sound deliberation, prompted him to adopt the preference he did, certainly it does not follow, that duty demanded of him this grave and formal exercise of his influence, whereby to controvert the opinions and votes of others. Resting on this ground of decision merely, apart from any other, and future consideration, such active zeal was forbidden by the situation in which he himself had very lately stood, and more especially from the personal relation which he, and Mr. Adams had recently occupied towards each other.

The course adopted by Mr. Clay, in reference to this election, and the circumstances attending it at the time, were then as now the subject of free and censurable remark. The final consummation, though, did not for a time take place. Many, incredulous to mere assertion, and anxious to maintain their former favorable opinions, were willing and disposed, to defer all credence until after the inauguration, and when it should with certainty be ascertained, whether Mr. Clay would be appointed to the first situation in the Cabinet. The nomination came! It was submitted to the Senate—a vote taken; and contrary to what before, I believe, had ever happened, in reference to a cabinet appointment, a large number of that body (one third) were found in opposition to it. Besides those, there were others, unfriendly to the confirmation, but who yielded their assent on the ground, that the President was amenable to the country, for a correct administration of its affairs; and that the immemorial usage of the Senate, had conceded him the right to select his Cabinet agreeably to his own wishes. It was said, if the Senate shall refuse their assent, and future mishaps arise, a strong defence to the Executive would be afforded, and the President be enabled to say,—the Senate opposed me, and denied a right heretofore never withheld,—the right of obtaining that assistance in which I had confidence, and which, it was my desire and object to procure. That the nomination though, was silently voted on, and nothing said respecting it, is not correct. A Senator in his place, addressed the chair—opposed a confirmation, and presented the reasons of his objections, which were entirely in reference to Mr. Clay's course and conduct on the Presidential election. I shall not use his name nor attempt to quote his remarks, although the injunction of secrecy has been long since removed. I well know, that the name of this Senator, and what he had done, and what said, were spoken of publicly; and I well remember too, that no reply to him, was made or attempted, or committee of inquiry asked for. After he had taken his seat, the nomination was voted on, and carried, and the appointment confirmed. I know not what friend or member, afforded Mr. Clay the information that his nomination was not objected to in the Senate; but I do know that he made an incorrect report.

If after a perusal of what is here written, there shall be any disposed to maintain, that a statement, simply, of Mr. Buchanan's conversation, is all that was necessary, or proper to be presented; and that I should have gone no farther, this is my answer. It is a public matter,



and one about which the country has manifested deep solicitude: it was right thence to speak what I know. But besides this, Mr. Clay without regard to other feelings, or concern for the injustice he might be doing, has undertaken to hold me before the public, by representing that I had sustained a paper for the object of assailing his motives, and deterring him in the exercise of his duty, for thus it seems to be read: a noble vocation indeed! Why do this? I had not interfered to interrupt Mr. Clay's repose;—I had written no letter to Mr. Carter Beverly; and as far as he then had knowledge, had spoken nothing of, or concerning him. No reasonable man then, can look to me as a volunteer in this business, or as having gone farther, than even justice to myself demanded.

JOHN H. EATON.  
Franklin, Tenn. Sept. 12, 1827.

**JACKSON IN OHIO.**  
In Miami county, at the late military trainings, the votes in Captain Defree's company were 36 for Jackson, to 18 for Adams. In Capt. Wiggins, Lines and Webster's companies, of Stanton, Spring-creek and Brown township, Jackson obtained every vote but 10. In Shelby county, at a late muster of Capt. Jerome's company, every vote was for Jackson but 2. In Ross county, at a muster of two militia companies in Concord township, the votes were 154 for Jackson, to 6 for Adams. In Fairfield county, the question of the next Presidency was lately submitted to all the Regiments at their several musters: In the 1st Regiment, consisting of about 800 men, there were nearly 8 to 1 in favor of Jackson: the 2d Regiment of about 700 men, were all for Jackson but 40: The 3d Regiment were so unanimous, that the numbers were not counted: On the 7th Sept. Capt. Irvin's company of Riflemen, of Walnut township, took a vote, and were unanimous for Jackson: The Cincinnati Republican of the 21st ult. states that the above counties gave a very large majority of their votes for Mr. Clay at the last election.

The Charlotte (Virginia) Gazette complains of the number and conduct of the visitors at Monticello, the seat of the late Mr. Jefferson. It seems that the portion of his family who remain there, have to pay a heavy tax to rude and impertinent curiosity. They have no disposition to refuse entrance and hospitality to those who approach the place with proper feelings and manners; but the modes and extremities of intrusion to which they are subject would seem to be scarcely endurable. Monticello, we learn, is in a state of comparative desolation, which produces a melancholy and mortifying sentiment with spectators who saw and appreciated it in the flourishing days of its lamented and illustrious master.

**Elections in Canada.**—The result of the late election for members to the provincial parliament, is a complete triumph of the "Canadian" over the "British" party. Of the fifty members, forty six are opposed to the executive administration of the province, or to that interpretation of the constitutional powers of the assembly which caused the late dissolution of the provincial parliament by the governor in chief. The number of members who support the administration, which in the last assembly was nine, is reduced to four.

Of the members, forty two are Roman Catholics, five Episcopalians, and two of the Church of Scotland. The population of Lower Canada is about 600,000, of whom nine tenths are Catholics.

It is said that there are several of the members who cannot write their names.

#### NAPOLEON.

With what a natural ascendancy did he stride over the feeble tactics and authority of the Continent! With what an almost Roman simplicity did he stand amidst his prostrated princelings, and the pageants of his Imperial Government! But like most great conquerors, it is not to be concealed that Napoleon was neither more nor less than a criminal. Of all such criminals, however, his guilt has, perhaps, been the most advantageous to mankind. He did not supplant a good administration, but dethroned a government that was detestable. Even the very despotism of his policy was in a great measure established—as indeed all vigorous despotism must be established—upon the interests and protection of the people. He had the skill of Cæsar, without his sensibility—the courage of Alexander, without his gratuitous appetite for murder. He was Charles the XII. without his insanity for mere combatting—Marlborough, without the least of his love for money—and Wellington, sorry we are to say, attended with a thousand times more of generosity and devotion.

Edinburgh Observer.

At Robeson Superior Court, Nat, a negro man belonging to Thos. G. Chalmers, Esq. was convicted of burning the dwelling house of M. Murchison, Esq. of Richmond county, in March 1826, and sentenced to be hung at Lumberton on the 24 of November next.

#### CURE FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, writes from Prince William county, Virginia, under date of 25th ult. to the following effect, in reference to the efficacy of a vegetable commonly known by the name of LIVERWORT, in curing the consumption:

"A very respectable man, Jos. Hains, about 41 years old, formerly Postmaster at Rocky Hill near Middleburg, Loudoun county, was for five years subject to distressing affections of the lungs. The first three years he had only periodical discharges of blood from them; but for the last two years he discharged large quantities both of blood and pus—frequently from half a pint to a pint of the former at a time, attended with a most harassing and suffocating cough. He was greatly reduced, and so far gone in what his friends thought consumption, that they entirely despaired of him, and abandoned all hopes of his ever being restored; as the ordinary remedies, and almost every thing that could be thought of, had been tried in vain.

Having been a patient of mine, as well as a particular friend, I could not view without the deepest sensibility, his deplorable condition, and had myself relinquished any hopes of his surviving. In this desperate situation he was advised to try the Liverwort, in the form of infusion, or a strong tea, to be used cold, as a common drink. In less than ten days, he derived the most positive benefit and in four or five weeks, every violent symptom had vanished: No cough, no expectoration or discharge of blood or matter, a fine appetite, general health much improved, gaining flesh and strength rapidly, and such a change in his whole appearance as both astonished and delighted every friend he had. It has not been more than eight weeks since he commenced the use of the Liverwort, and although he might now dispense with it, yet he will continue it for weeks, or even months, longer. He is not the only one that has experienced its salutary influences. There are several others in his neighborhood who have been laboring under breast complaints, or pulmonary consumption, and who have been relieved by it.

I will now endeavor to describe the Liverwort in such a manner as shall enable the most common observer to trace and distinguish it. It grows mostly along the North sides of hills and mountains, and strong places—the leaves are small, frequently smaller, but seldom larger, than a dollar—they are green and roundish, so deeply notched, as to divide the leaf into three lobes; with a round slender stem, varying in length from about two inches to three or four, of a slight purple cast. This, as well as the leaf itself, is a little downy; but, in addition to this, the leaf is best with fine, short hairs, somewhat stiff. On chewing this, there is nothing remarkable in the taste, except a slight degree of pungency and astringency, which it imparts to the mouth after chewing it some time—the tea is rather pleasant than otherwise. Should its general application be attended with the same happy results that its partial exhibition has been, what an acquisition will it be to the Materia Medica of the United States, and to the sufferers under a malady which affords one of the greatest outlets to human life. It was the opinion of Doctor Rush, one of the great luminaries in the Republic of Medicine, that there is a remedy for every physical evil, and time and science will probably realize it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THO. P. HEREFORD  
[The plant above described is so familiarly known, that we doubt whether any uncolored engraving of it would aid materially the diffusion of the knowledge of it. It is known to botanists by the name of *Hepatica triloba*, (a name derived, like the familiar name of it, from its peculiar appearance) and grows on the shady and moist side of hills.]

**Artificial Eyes.**—Mr. John Scudder, of New York, advertises that on application to him, he will supply the loss of an eye, by an artificial one, made to imitate the real eye, and to move with it in any direction, and so nearly resembling life, as "to deceive the most sceptical." His eyes are made of the finest French enamel, highly polished, and he says will last twenty years if not broken, and may be worn with ease, and without the least pain.

A case was lately tried in St. Johns, New Brunswick, in which a woman named Lally was charged with setting her husband's house, which was insured, on fire. It appeared that she had been the only occupant of the premises, and that previous to the fire, nearly all the furniture had been removed from the house, so quietly as to excite no suspicion. There were other circumstances much against her. The case excited great interest, and the court was crowded. She was found guilty.

It is mentioned in the Providence American, that one of the Rhode Island country banks, with a capital of 75,000 dollars, has, in the space of three months, and a half, redeemed its own bills in specie to the amount of 36,104 dollars.

#### FOREIGN ARTICLES.

##### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Antioch, at New-York from Liverpool, brings English accounts to the 4th Sept.

The arrangements for the new ministry were in a fair way of soon being brought to a close. Mr. Herries had an audience with the King on the 1st, and was offered the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, which it was understood, he had consented to accept. Lord Lansdowne also waited on the King on the 1st, and the result of his audience was very satisfactory. A Council was to be held at Windsor on the 3d, to be attended by Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Herries, and Mr. Chas. Grant, for the purpose of receiving respectively the appointments of Colonial Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy.

The Morning Chronicle in reference to this subject, says, "His Majesty is understood to have displayed throughout the utmost anxiety to prevent whatever might have a tendency to produce disunion, and thus endanger the existence of the administration. Those who have founded their hopes of returning to power, on any supposed partiality on the part of his Majesty, for one part of the Cabinet more than another, will be mortified to learn that his Majesty again and again expressed his anxious wish to perpetuate the liberal policy on which the administration had lately been conducted."

The disturbances in Catalonia were increasing, and according to the Marquis Campo Sagrado, it would require 6000 men to prevent the insurrection from spreading.

A private letter from Madrid published in the Paris Constitutional, mentions that all the counselors of state and ministers had been summoned to St. Ildefonso, in consequence of Mr. Lamb having demanded some explanation as to the importance of the disturbances in Catalonia and the measures taken by the government to prevent them, and from a determination to act decisively with regard to Portugal. The object of the Council was to concert an answer for Mr. Lamb, and regulate the number of troops to be sent against Portugal.

##### FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

We give the subjoined as a specimen of bombast, from a Dublin paper: "Another brilliant and crowded assemblage attended this place on Thursday night again to hear M. de la Peste pour forth strains which certainly come the nearest to all the ancient Poets imagined was effected by the most renowned of the Muses &c. Snakes, they say, are served up instead of eels, in pies, (how delicious!) by the Lincoln hotel keepers."

The population of those portions of Poland which have successively fallen to the share of Russia, is about 20,000,000. To meet the intellectual wants of such a mass of persons, there are but 15 newspapers, eight of which are printed in Warsaw. Our 10 or 12,000,000 are supplied with something like 5 or 600 newspapers. There is a difference here.

The forest culture of France is scientifically conducted, both in the national forests, and on private estates. The chief object is fuel, charcoal, bark, and next, timber for building; but in some districts other products are collected, as acorns, mastis, resin, &c.

##### FROM A LONDON PAPER.

##### THE CALCULATING CHILD.

Master G. Noakes is but seven years of age, and has stood the test at Cambridge for three weeks past without being posed to the great astonishment of the most learned professors, and from whom he has received the greatest encouragement. Young Balder, at twelve years of age, could solve any arithmetical question in a very short time, but could not give any elucidation as to the manner in which he had arrived at his conclusions. With George Noakes the case is very different, for he not only gives the answer, but tells the manner in which he proceeds to find it. The following are a few of the questions which this prodigy of nature has answered with surprising rapidity and precision:

How many turns will a wheel of 15 1/2 feet in circumference make in going 1565 1/2 miles? Answer, 333,280.

What is the value of 19 1/2 pail of gloves, at 2s. 4 1/2 d. per pair? Answer, £2276 13s. 6d.

How many portions of time, each consisting of 29 minutes are there in twelve years, 365 days, 6 hours to the year? Answer, 211,638 and 18 29ths.

In 1253 how many crowns, shillings, groats and pence? Answer, \$412 crowns, 1760 shillings, 81,180 groats, and 204,720 pence.

The planet Mercury revolves round the sun in 88 days. How many revolutions will he perform in 17 years and 219 days? Answer, 73.

In how many different places can I put 14 persons? Answer, 87,178,291,200.

The following questions, were proposed by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough:

Two men travel on foot, one from London to Peterborough, the other from Peterborough to London; they start at the

same time, and travel by the same road, the distance being 77 miles; the Peterborough man walks four miles an hour the other three miles an hour; where will they meet? Answer, 44 miles and 38 miles.

A stone falling from the top of a tower, falls 16 feet in the first second, 2 x 16 in the second, 3 x 16 in the third, 7 x 16 in the fourth, 9 x 16 in the 5th, and so on; the stone is eight seconds in falling; how high is the tower? Answer, 1024 feet.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

The London New Times of the 30th, contains a long letter from Barry E. O'Meara, addressed to the public, in which he comments on the sentiments of Sir Walter Scott, in his Life of Napoleon, respecting the treatment of that individual at St. Helena.

The speeches of Mr. Canning are about to be published, in five volumes—the three first corrected by him.

An edifice, on a grand scale, is about to be erected in Liverpool, which is intended to comprise a custom house, excise, post and stamp offices, together with a dock office. In six years the building is to be finished, at a cost of 175,000*l*.

Great expectations are indulged in France, of the advantages of the gas of resin for lighting cities.

Swarms of locusts had appeared in the neighborhood of Dantzic; in Poland and so they were rapidly spreading. Every green plant was immediately destroyed by them.

In Syria the ravages of the plague have been frightful. In Aleppo and Damascus, the inhabitants die to the number of a thousand in a day. The city of Tokat, in the province of Sicous, in Asia Minor, (celebrated for the rich copper mines in its vicinity,) has been nearly destroyed by an earthquake, which also did great damage in the adjacent country.

#### FRENCH CENSORSHIP.

The French editors, not being allowed to say what they please, seem determined to say nothing. All political dissertations have vanished from their columns. It is said that the articles first presented to the Censors, were purposely made so pointed as to ensure their rejection; and their now confining themselves to the most spiritless, will enable their friends in the Chamber to say, at the next session, that the Press is not restrained, but annihilated.

A pamphlet has been published in France, entitled "the art of putting on a cravat in thirty four different ways, with the author's portrait!"

The management of fish-ponds is well understood in France owing to fish in all Catholic countries being an article of necessity. In the internal districts there are many large artificial ponds, as well as natural lakes, where the eel, carp, pike and a few other species are reared, separated, and fed, as in the Berkshire ponds in England.

Poultry is an important article of French husbandry, and well understood as far as breeding and feeding. It is thought that the consumption of poultry in town is equal to that of mutton. The poorest cottager owns a few hens, and a neat little roost in which they pass the night secure from dogs, wolves and foxes.

In the 22 Swiss Cantons there are 120 Cloisters, (59 for Monks and 6 for Nuns,) and 7 hospit. for Capuchins. To a free and enlightened government this legalized idleness would be a disgrace, but Switzerland, in spite of her boundless pretensions, is neither enlightened nor free.

**From Greece.**—An arrival at B. Imore direct from Smyrna, furnishes the positive rejection, by the Grand Signior, of the propositions made to him by the European powers, on behalf of Greece; regarding the declaration of his Secretary for receiving them. But it was generally believed at Smyrna that he had afterwards adopted a different course, and was not unwilling to lend a favorable ear. It was also rumored that he had ordered a suspension of hostilities—but there appeared to be no foundation for the report. He had, however, consented to treat with the Greeks.

The Greeks were fighting among themselves. And in one of the battles between the town and castle, Lieutenant Washington formerly of West Point was killed by a random shot, whilst walking on the beach.

The first Lieutenant of the sloop of war Warren, died on his passage out.

The long celebrated Chief, Red Jacket of the Seneca tribe of Indians, has been deposited by his brethren and associates in authority. Depositions of this kind have before occurred; but the instance is rare in which a chief of such eminent talents has been prostrated. He has been for a long time extremely dissipated, and in every respect morally worthless. He is about seventy years of age; yet he is remarkably active, retains his mental powers, and to the last will no doubt exert them to prevent any amelioration of his people by introducing among them the arts of civilized life.

#### TARIFF MEETINGS.

Numerous meetings of the people have recently been held in various parts of South Carolina, to testify their sentiments in regard to, and to memorialize Congress against, any further increase of the tariff. The spirit of the whole of these memorials can be gathered from the following, adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Columbia. Our limits will not well admit of our inserting any other, at this time.

#### MEMORIAL.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the Memorial of the citizens, inhabitants of Richland District, in the State of South Carolina, respectfully sheweth:

That your memorialists have observed with great and reasonable apprehension, the dangerous and never-ending encroachments of persons who claim as a right from your honorable body, an universal system of protecting duties in favour of all articles that any speculator may think proper to manufacture in these United States; greatly increasing thereby the price of the article upon the purchaser who needs it, to the manifest detriment of the whole class of purchasers, and consumers, who constitute in fact, the public.

Your memorialists, deeply suffering under this system of protecting duties, so far as it hath already proceeded, and neither feeling nor expecting any benefit to themselves in return, desire to express their deliberate conviction that Congress possesses no power under the constitution, to enact any such system of peculiar protection; or to favour in any manner one class of citizens at the expense of the rest: such a system has been long felt in this state, as equally unjust in its principle and in its operation: that it arrays the pursuits and the interest of one section of the union against those of another: conferring advantages and privileges arbitrarily, unequally and in no degree sanctioned by the constitution or by justice: and that it is liable to great abuse as a political engine, by bribing one section of the union with the plunder of another.

Your memorialists, are willing to pay toward the necessary revenue of the country, whatever sums Congress may think it right to call for; but they utterly deny that Congress possesses any constitutional authority to impose taxes for any other purpose. They consider the laws of this kind already passed, as encroachments on the common compact between the states of this confederacy. Such laws have been submitted to from feelings of generosity, and from motives of peace and good neighborhood, although their injustice has been most manifest, and their oppression severely felt. Your memorialists therefore, are fully of opinion that it is advisable to retract the steps that have been taken; and to undo the mischief that has been done, rather than to add any further strength to a system in every way so objectionable and so revolting.

But your memorialists now set with profound regret, that they are doomed to suffer without any hope of termination to these impositions and encroachments: that their honest earnings are legislated out of their pockets to be bestowed gratuitously on citizens of a distant part of the union, or to be expended in operations in which a part only of the union is interested, and from which your memorialists have no reasonable expectations of benefit; that the tax laws to be enacted, are in future to be, as for many years they have been, not national but sectional: so that the benefit of the union to this state, is becoming daily more dubious and disputable.

Your memorialists cannot help dwelling a moment longer on this branch of their just complaints. The duties laid by Congress of whatever description, are levied in great part on articles purchased by southern industry and consumed by the south; but these duties are expended almost exclusively for the benefit of other sections of the union. All the taxes that support the expenditures of the army of the navy, of the various fortifications, of roads and canals, in whatever proportion we pay them, return to us no more. All that is taken from us, is disposed of elsewhere. We are benefited in the south by these expenditures, in no way that we can perceive or feel. All that we pay is accumulated in defending and improving distant sections of the union, and the prosperity of the north is built upon the impoverishment of the south. Although we have long submitted without complaint, the inequality and injustice of this state of things is becoming too glaring to remain unnoticed, and the burthens it imposes upon us, too heavy to be borne in silence any longer.

Deeply impressed with these considerations, your memorialists do earnestly with the highest respect for your honorable body, entreat, that all laws heretofore passed under the influence of, and with a view to a Tariff of protection, may be repealed: that no laws be hereafter passed imposing duties or taxes of any description, but what the real wants of a necessary revenue may require: and that the principle and practice of protecting duties, by which the industry of one class of citizens is fostered and rewarded at the expense of the rest, be forever abandoned.

And your memorialists with all respect submit to the wisdom of your honorable body the aforesaid request, and earnestly pray that the relief called for by this memorial may be granted.



## Salisbury:

OCTOBER 23, 1827.

"Will of the Mountains" is received, and shall be published, as soon as we can conveniently find room.

In Petersburg, Virginia, 12th inst. Cotton is quoted at from 8 to 10 cents; Bacon, 9 to 10; new apple brandy, 25 to 30; old peach, 75 to \$1; flour, \$5; tobacco 4 to \$10; whiskey 56 to 58.

North-Carolina bank notes, 54 to 4 per cent. discount; S. Carolina, 14; Georgia, 2.

Mr. Eaton's address is published in our columns this week. It will be found to develop some facts hitherto not generally known, which strengthen the suspicion that there was a perfect understanding between the friends of Mr. Adams and those of Mr. Clay, before the latter came to the conclusion of voting for Mr. A. Of this, we have ever been fully satisfied, in our own mind; but unlike many others, we have always had too high an opinion of Mr. Clay's tact at political management, we have believed him too much of an adept at intrigue, and have thus repeatedly expressed ourselves, to suppose for a moment he would so bunglingly manage his cards as to "expose his hand." No; politicians much less skilled than Mr. Clay is admitted by all parties to be, in the various arts of managing political friends, could easily have effected all he did, without exposing themselves to detection; and it would be denying him that great talent at intrigue, which is conceded him on all hands, to suppose he could not wield the extensive influence he possessed over his friends, to his personal aggrandizement, without being caught in the meshes which his enemies might spread for him. In short, we do not, nor did we ever, believe Mr. Clay could be fully convicted of a corrupt bargain with Mr. Adams, in the election which elevated the latter to the Executive chair of the nation. But at the same time, from all the statements made, and facts elicited on the subject, for more than two years past, we don't know how any candid, intelligent inquirer after the truth, who has had access to all these publications, can resist the conviction, that had not Mr. Clay been perfectly satisfied of receiving the office of Secretary of State from Mr. Adams, he and his friends never would have voted for the latter. It is as plain as demonstration to us.

Nashville Bank.—Our readers know that this bank failed some two years since, which caused a good deal of excitement, and no little distress, among the people of Tennessee, its notes composing a considerable proportion of the circulating medium there. Resolutions were immediately entered into by the board of directors, and prompt measures taken, to wind up the concerns of the institution. Since which time, the labors of the officers of the bank have been directed to the accomplishment of that object. In the last Tennessee paper we find a detailed statement of the affairs of the bank, submitted to the legislature of that state, now in session. From this statement we learn, that the bank is indebted, at this time, for notes in circulation \$196,411, and for deposits \$9,896—in all \$206,308. The means which the bank can command, with which to pay this debt, are notes of individuals, after deducting amount of stock, \$267,361; specie and notes of other banks, \$14,347; real estate, \$88,993; due by other banks, \$3,146—making \$373,848; deduct from this amount for bad and lost debts, and loss on real estate, \$100,000—which will leave a balance in favor of the bank, of \$273,848. From this, it would appear that the ability of the bank is sufficient, unless it meets with heavy and improbable losses, to redeem all its paper in circulation.

Hugh L. White, Esq. has been re-elected by the Legislature of Tennessee, a Senator in Congress from that State, for six years from the 4th of March, 1829, when his present term will expire. The reason of his being thus soon re-elected, we presume, because the legislature of that state only meets biennially, except by special requisition of the Governor; for had they not re-elected Judge White at this session, his term would have expired before another meeting of the legislature, unless an extra session should have been called.

From the returns of the recent elections for members of assembly, &c. in Maryland, it appears that the Senate is composed of a very decided majority of the friends of Gen. Jackson; while in the lower house, there is a small majority of administration men. From the demonstration of the strength of the two parties, which these elections have afforded, very confident calculations are made, that Jackson will receive, at the next Presidential election, seven at least (it not more) of the eleven electoral votes of that state.

Georgia.—An election for Governor, one member to Congress in place of E. F. Tatnall, resigned, and members of the legislature, took place on the 1st of this month. John Forsyth had no opposition for Governor, and of course is elected.—although in some counties the scattering votes were a majority against him; and Geo. R. Gilmer is, in all probability, elected by a large majority over Thos. W. P. Charlton.

Tennessee Legislature.—The Nashville Republican gives the places of nativity, and the occupations, of all the members of the present legislature of Tennessee: from which we learn that 26 are natives of Virginia, 14 of Tennessee, 12 of North-Carolina, 2 of Pennsylvania, 2 of Kentucky, and 1 of Delaware. Of their occupations, 36 are farmers, 19 lawyers, 3 merchants, 1 physician, and 1 mechanic. In the way of matrimony, they are enabled to hold up their heads, we think, before any legislative body in the Union: Of the 60 members of both houses, only eight are in a state of single-blessedness—four in each house.

Dr. Young, one of the representatives in Congress from Kentucky, died on the 19th ult. He is represented as a very amiable man; and his death is most sincerely regretted, even by his political opponents. A Mr. Calloun, an administration man, and a Mr. Chilton, a Jacksonian, are candidates for the seat in Congress vacated by the death of Dr. Young.

John Sergeant, the administration candidate, has been elected to Congress from the second district in Philadelphia, by a majority of 157 votes only, over Judge Hemphill—the whole number of votes given in being 5248. The district had been gerrymandered, to favor the election of Mr. Sergeant: there are 15 wards in the City; three of these, which are strong for Jackson, had been struck off from the 2d district, and attached to the 1st; by which manoeuvre, the Panama minister was elected, by a meagre majority. The city and county of Philadelphia, together, gave an overwhelming majority for the Jackson ticket.

Kinsey Johns, the administration candidate, has been elected to Congress from the state of Delaware, in place of Louis McLane, translated to the U. S. Senate.

### SOUTHERN REVIEW.

It is proposed to publish, in the City of Charleston, quarterly, (on the 1st of February, May, August, and November) a Review, similar in its character to the North American, the Philadelphia Quarterly, &c.; to be edited by Stephen Elliott, Esq. professor of natural history in the medical college of South-Carolina. This work ought to, and no doubt will, be liberally patronized in the Southern section of the Union;—provided it is conducted with ability; and the high literary standing of its editor affords a guaranty that it will thus be conducted.

Dogs used as Brains of Burden.—Col. McKenney, in his tour to the Western Lakes, &c. mentions, that "in the winter of 1820, two gentlemen came from Lord Selkirk's (British) establishment on the Red River, to Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, a distance of several hundred miles, each drawn in a Train by 2 or 3 dogs." We have heard of dogs being used in this manner in Russia, and perhaps in some other Eastern countries; but were not apprised of their ever having been subjected to the yoke, or the collar, on this continent. The "train" here spoken of, is a species of broad-bottomed land-canoe, much used throughout Lower Canada, calculated to be drawn with ease on the surface of the snow, where there is no beaten track. Unlike our sleighs, they have no runners, but are drawn on their flat bottoms, and move in an irregular, zig-zag manner, having nothing to guide or steady them.

John Randolph.—The Hudson (New-York) Republican, relates an anecdote of John Randolph, which, of all the oddities attributed to him, we never heard mentioned before. It is said he "objects to the simple and beautiful Liturgy of the American Episcopal Church, on account of an unimportant grammatical error: he makes use of the liturgy of the 'bulwark of our religion' (the one printed in England, and used in the High Church there) throughout, praying for King, Lords and Commons, with all imaginable devotion." This may appear a little strange to those who do not know Mr. Randolph's predilection for every thing English. But it is a fact, that although an American by birth, and a Republican by profession, he always speaks with perfect contempt of every thing American, when brought in comparison with any thing British.

Large Apple.—A Mr. Massey, near Dover, Delaware, has shown the editor of the Gazette of that place, an apple weighing two pounds, and measuring 15 inches in circumference. We think this the largest apple we ever heard of.

A Philadelphia paper says that an apple was taken from a tree in the orchard of a Mr. Cole, in New Jersey, opposite that city, which weighed 264 ounces; and another one was taken from the same tree, weighing 26 ounces: the tree contained a number of bushels, the least of which would weigh 20 ounces!

A duel!—In consequence of a dispute which arose during the recent election in Baltimore, a duel has taken place between Mr. McMahon, a member, elect, of the legislature, and Mr. Tyson, a defeated candidate. On their way to Bladensburg, (the "field of honor") the peace officers overtook and arrested Mr. Tyson; but he managed to escape, and all parties repaired over the Virginia line; where the combatants shot at each other twice, and were preparing for a third blast, when the peace-officers hove in sight, and put the fighting party to flight.

Where they fled to, or when they stopped to look around, or whether their honours were healed, we cannot say, not having heard. One of the parties was shot in the pantaloons,—but no other damage done!

More brutality.—Near Northampton, in Massachusetts, a man by the name of Robert Bush, being an intemperate man, had for some time been in the habit of shamefully treating his wife,—so much so, that she was obliged to leave him, and live with her friends: after which, he had repeatedly threatened to take her life; and in pursuance of this diabolical resolution, he went on the 29th ult. to the house where she resided and deliberately shot her; she died in a few hours: he was immediately arrested.

John Marquis, of the city of Richmond, on the 9th inst. in a fit of rage, stabbed to the heart and killed Agnes Tucker, who was living with him; Marquis was arrested, and committed to prison, till he shall have his trial.

Unfortunate.—On Tuesday night, the 9th inst. the stables, carriage-house, cow-house, barn, corn-crib, &c. of John F. May, Esq. in the suburbs of the town of Petersburg, Virginia, were burnt to the ground: a large quantity of grain, &c. and nine horses, were also destroyed: loss estimated at \$3000. The carelessness of the owner, in carrying fire into the stable, was the cause of the conflagration.

Tedious Election.—On the 19th ult. John H. Morgan was elected engrossing clerk of the senate of the legislature of Tennessee, on the forty-second balloting!

The Kentucky Reporter relates the following incident of recent occurrence. The time of service in goal of an excellent blacksmith lately expired; the keeper was desirous of retaining him, on account of his mechanical skill, and offered him 50 or 60 dollars a month, which he refused. He had not been but a short time absent, (perhaps only a few days,) before he stole a horse, for which he has been tried and again sentenced—so that he has resumed his station without wages.

Henry Shultz and Alexander Boyd were tried before Judge Johnson at Edgefield Court House on the 4th inst. on an indictment for the murder of Joseph Martin. The prisoners were assisted by a very able array of counsel, among whom was Mr. McDuffie. After a full and patient examination of the testimony, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter.

Eloquence of smoke. The perfection to which oratory has arrived in Harvard University, is attributed by a writer for the Boston Courier, to the general use of cigars.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

FAST DAY, &c.

Mr. White: Please to publish in the Western Carolinian, the following extract from the last Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; and you will probably gratify a considerable number of your subscribers.

A PRESBYTERIAN.

"The committee appointed to draught a pastoral letter, reported one, which was adopted, and ordered to be signed by the Moderator, and committed to Dr. Rice, and the Stated Clerk, to have the same published and sent to the churches.

"The same committee also recommended that the General Assembly should set apart the second Thursday in November next, as a day of Thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer: to be observed in all our churches. The above recommendation was adopted by the Assembly; and all the churches under the care of this Assembly are hereby earnestly requested to sanctify said day unto the Lord."

Deaths in Charleston, from the 23d to the 30th September, 1827.

Died.—Of consumption, 2; Debility, 1; Dropsy, 2; Fever Bilious, 3; Fever Yellow, 1; Inflamm. of Brain, 1; Locked Jaw, 2; Old Age, 2.—Total 16.

### The Markets.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10.—Apple brandy, 52 to 53; Peach do. 35 to 35; Bacon, 84 to 10; Eggs, 22 to 23; Coffee 15 to 17; cotton, new 95; do. old, 9 to 9 3/4; Corn, 40 to 45; flour, 44 to 54; Iron, 5 50 to 6; Molasses, 37 to 40; Sugar, 10 to 11 1/2; salt, 75 to 80; Whiskey, 30 to 35; Wheat new, 75 to 80, per bushel. Journal.

Transactions in Cotton have been considerable for the last two weeks. Sales fully support our quotations. Flour is rather scarce; but little in town except what is made in the mills here.

Sugars are not plenty—other groceries are.

Journal 10th inst.

Charleston, Oct. 8.—Cotton, upland, 94 to 111; whisks, 52 to 53; apple brandy, 35 to 36; beeswax, 24 to 25; bacon, 74 to 84; bagging, 23 to 25; salt, Liverpool in bulk 40 to 40; Lork Island 52; sugar, brown, 94 to 94; Coffee, 15 to 15; molasses, 33 to 35; black pepper, 18 to 20 cts.; corn, 40 to 45; flour 54 to 54.

Exchange—at short sight, on Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, par a 1/2 per cent. prem. 60 days, 1/2 per cent. dis.

Exchange on England—10 to 10 per cent. prem.; on France, 5/8 1/2.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 34 to 4 per cent. discount. Georgia do. (except Darien) 14 to 24 per cent. discount.

Camden, Oct. 13.—Cotton, 94 to 10 62; corn, 46 to 45; whiskey, 40 to 45; salt, 75 to 80; flour, 50 to 53; wheat, 81 to 88 cents; peach brandy 50 to 50; apple do. 35 to 40; bacon 124 to 14; beef 6 to 7. Journal.

Money Market.—In New-York, Oct. 11, North Carolina bank bills were at 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. discount; Virginia, 1; South-Carolina, 14; Georgia, 14—except Darien, which are 34.

CHICAGO, OCT. 12.

Cotton.—The price of cotton during the week has been steady at 9 7/8. Considerable purchases have been made. Spectator.

### Married.

In this place, by Rev. Mr. Rankin, on 16th inst. Mr. John Palmer to Miss Maryann Hampton.

At Littlefield, (in England) Thomas Butler Chinn, Esq. to Miss Eliza Tippet. A wag, who is always on the alert, wrote the following couplet on this union:

Although the sun is sultry yet,  
The cold will soon set in;  
And Thomas does quite right to get  
A Tippet for his Chin.

### DIED.

In this town, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. after a short but distressing illness, Mrs. Rebecca Yarbrough, wife of Col. E. Yarbrough, in the 25th year of her age.

In Lincoln county, lately, of a violent fit of apoplexy of four days duration, Mrs. Mary Whitener, wife of Mr. Daniel Whitener, in the 63d year of her age.

In Raleigh, on the 9th inst. Benjamin Rush Haywood, youngest son of John Haywood, Esq. Treasurer of this State.

In Montgomery county, near Kindall's post-office, on the 13th inst. Mrs. Polly Carter, wife of Mr. Henry Carter, aged about 45 years,—leaving a husband and thirteen children, to mourn the loss of an affectionate companion, and tender mother. [Communicated.]

### State of North-Carolina.

BY virtue of a decree of the honourable Court of Equity for Rowan county, made at October term thereof, 1827, the Clerk and Master will sell at the village of Mocksville, on the 1st day of January next, the LANDS and MILLS known by the name of Sauer's Mills, on Dutchman's creek, forks of the Yadkin. Also another tract of land on the same creek, containing 196 acres, being the property of George Sauer, dec'd. A credit of twelve months will be allowed on the whole, and a further indulgence of 6 and 12 months for a moiety, with interest after the expiration of 12 months. Purchasers will be required to give bonds, with approved securities, on the day of sale. And title deeds will be delivered upon full payment of the purchase money, by

SAM'L SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

October 18th, 1827. Price adv. \$2 75.

### Sarah Harris's Estate.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Sarah Harris, late of Montgomery county, dec'd. are requested to settle their accounts; and all persons having claims against the estate of said Sarah Harris, will present them duly and legally authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise the acts of assembly in such cases made and provided, will be pleaded in bar.

DANIEL HARRIS, Adm'r.

Montgomery county, N. C.

October 18th, 1827. 5:37

### Five Dollars Reward.

Run away from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, by the name of Jacob Haisner, about 17 years of age. I do expect he is gone to Stokes county, where his mother lives, as she left Salisbury about that time. He may pass for a blacksmith, as he first was bound to that trade, and afterwards to me, to learn the carpenter's trade. I will give the above reward to any person that will bring him to Salisbury.

JOHN ALBRIGHT.

Oct. 19th, 1827. 5

### MANSION HOTEL, SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.

By EZRA ALLEMONG

THIS elegant establishment, situated at the north corner of the Court House, has been recently repaired and fitted up in a new and superior style, for the reception of Companies. The greatest pains have been taken to procure for this establishment new furniture of every description, necessary for the comfort of Travellers; the most approved servants have been selected with great care; the bar stocked with choice liquors; and the stables attended by obliging and attentive hostlers. The convenience of this situation is equal to any in the place. The house contains a number of private rooms, and out houses, well calculated for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders. Attached to which, there is a Dry Goods and Book Store.

To those who may please to call on him, he assures them that no pains will be spared to render their stay comfortable and pleasing.

EZRA ALLEMONG.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 17. 18 81

### Private Entertainment.

EDWARD YARBRO

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public, that, his lease of the Mansion Hotel having expired, he has removed to the large and commodious House owned by his mother, and formerly occupied by her as a House of Entertainment, on Main street, a few doors east of the Court House; where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders, in a style which he feels assured will give general satisfaction. He invites his acquaintances, as well as strangers, to call on him: every attention which he and his family can bestow, will be most cheerfully extended to them.

Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 24, 1827.

### For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT, situated on the corner of the public square, in Rutherfordton, fronting the courthouse. The lot contains about the fourth of an acre; the lower corner story high, 36 feet by 24; the lower corner room has been occupied as a Store and Grocery, and from its central situation, would afford a good stand for either a merchant or mechanic. The terms will be made easy, as the subscriber wishes to leave the country. Apply on the premises, to

MATA COLTIER.

October 2d, 1827. 759

## Steam Boat NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS boat is in complete order, and will commence running to Georgetown and Charleston, on the first of October, and will carry produce at customary rates. The subscribers will spare no exertion to expedite the transportation of produce and goods to and from either of the above places. This boat has made a trip from Charleston, with a full freight in less than five days.

We have a pole boat now on the stocks which will be launched about the first of November, calculated to carry five hundred bales of cotton, and of so light a draft of water, as to be enabled to go at all seasons. This boat in conjunction with the steam boat will ensure the certainty of up and down freights, without delay.

The subscribers will receive cotton to freight on moderate terms, and make no charge for storage, if shipped by their boats.

They will also receive and forward goods, on reasonable terms, having commodious stores and ware-houses, for the security of goods.

Mr. Henry W. Conner, the agent in Charleston, will attend to the receiving and forwarding all goods to this, or any intermediate places on the Pee Dee river, and will receive and attend to all orders respecting cotton that may be sent to his care. The subscribers pledge themselves, to use all diligence and attention in their power for the interests of those who may make consignments to them.

J. & J. H. TOWNES.

Charon, S. C. Sept. 24, 1827. 8091

### Valuable Property.

BEING determined upon removing to the Western Country, the subscriber offers for sale the whole of his valuable possessions, lying on the south side of the Yadkin river, and on both sides of Grant's Creek, adjoining lands of James I. Long, Adam Miller, and others, between 3 and 6 miles of Salisbury, Rowan county, N. C. There is, in all, 1000 acres of Land, a good portion of which is first rate land in the country. On the premises there are a good country dwelling-house, corn-crib, stables, and all necessary out-houses. A sufficient quantity of land is under cultivation, profitably to employ 14 or 15 hands: with a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow ground cleared, to answer all purposes, and a considerable quantity uncleared. The land is susceptible of being, and will be, as may suit purchasers, divided into two or more plantations.

Also, will be disposed of, the subscriber's interest (the half) in the valuable MILLS, well known as Long's Mills, on Grant's Creek, between 3 and 4 miles from Salisbury: The subscriber being determined to sell, all the above property, or any part of it, will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser. Persons desirous of purchasing, are invited to examine the premises,—which, in my absence, will be shown by my brother, James I. Long, living near Long's Ferry;—or by my Overseer, on the premises.

RICH'D W. LONG.

Rowan county, July 2d, 1827. 7096

### BOOK BINDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he has established a Book Binding in said town, on Main Street, a few doors south of the Court House; where he will be thankful to receive any kind of work in his line of business. From a number of years experience, in Europe and America, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all those who may favor him with a description of Binding. Blank Books made to order, after any pattern furnished, on short notice, and at prices which no one can complain of.

Old Books Rebound, either plain or ornamental, on the most moderate terms. All orders from a distance, faithfully attended to. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited, by their obedient servant,

JOHN H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, April 28th, 1827. 60

### Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on the 1st of October, inst. a Bay Horse, 8 years old next spring, about 14 hands high, some white on his hind feet, a small scar in his forehead, has two humps on his back, is newly shod before, and he paces very well. A good saddle, bridle, and blanket, were taken away with the horse. Any person giving information of said horse, directed to Krier's Store, Rowan county, N. C. shall be liberally rewarded for so doing.

MARTIN W. PRIFER.

October 6, 1827. 283

### Committed to the Jail.

OF Wilkes county, on the 20th of May, 1827, a negro man who says his name is SANLEY, he is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, about 25 years old, very black, speaks quick, has lost some of his upper front teeth rather on the left side, both ears cropped, and says he belongs to James Blackmon, Lancaster district, South Carolina, who purchased him in the lower part of this state, and that he left his master below Charlotte. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take the negro away.

CHARLES PHELPS, Jailor.

May 31st, 1827. 65

### State of North-Carolina, Stokes county.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September term, 1827: John Webb vs. Edmund Beazley: original attachment, Hider A. Rodgers summoned as guaranties. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Edmund Beazley, so absconds and conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, or that he is an inhabitant of another state,—it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant aforesaid appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Germantown, on the 2d Monday of December next, and plead or reply, that judgment final will be entered against him for the amount of the plaintiff's claim.

Test: M. R. MOORE, c. c.

By C. L. BARNES, D. C. C.

Germantown, Sept. 25th, 1827. 6083

### To Bank Dealers.

THE undersigned having been frequently applied to by dealers in the Bank at this place, who reside at a distance, to accept an agency to procure the renewal of their bonds &c. in Bank, has concluded to offer his services to those who are disposed to confide in him any business of that nature. He charges will be the lowest that are usually made.

PHILIP WHITE.

Salisbury, July, 1827.



**LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, North Carolina, 1st day of October, 1827.

James Alexander  
N. W. Alexander  
Walker Anderson  
James Adams  
William Anderson  
Martha A. Andrews  
Ales Arnhart  
John Bass  
Polly Brown  
William Barber 2  
Elizabeth Ballard  
Elizabeth Blackwell  
Jacob Buehere  
Mary Baker  
Andrew Boston  
Conrad Buehere  
Daniel Corl  
Andrew Cruse  
Philip Cruse  
Willis Coggin  
John Canup  
Willis Carter  
James G. Coles  
Jesse Cleveland  
John Clement  
Isaac Cowan 2  
Judy Chapman  
Elizabeth Crider 2  
John Cameron  
James Childress  
Jennet Crowl  
Major Carson  
Jacob Cobble  
David or Henry Dolen  
Eleanor Dunn  
James Dunn  
Jonathan Deal  
James Ellice  
John Emry  
Anderson Foster  
Moses Fight  
Mathias Freet  
Henry H. Field  
Jacob Fulmire  
Elizabeth Fraley  
Henry Guffes  
William Gillson  
George Goodman  
William Graham  
James Hughes  
Andrew Housler  
Mary Hill  
Glasgow Hayes  
Joseph B. Harbath  
David P. Hollhouse 4  
Rosanna Haden  
Leroy Hightower  
John Hughes  
Nancy J. Hodgins  
Charles A. Huguenin  
James Hyde  
Mrs. Howell  
James Hogan  
Henry Hill  
William H. Haywood  
James Hughes  
Thomas B. Ives  
William Jones

383 SAMUEL REEVES, P. M.

**LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Concord, N. Caro. on the 1st day of October, 1827.

Lewis H. Alexander 3  
Lucy Jane Alexander  
Margaret Alexander  
Mary Allen  
J. C. Barnhart  
Charles Blackwelder  
Joseph Baker  
Jacob Ross  
Leonard Cagle  
Oatharine Crawford  
Abel Corzine  
Andrew Corzine  
Mary Childress  
William C. Crofford  
Robert Crofford  
John Ford  
Jacob Foster  
William Gilliam  
Jacob Gouger  
Tobias Goodman  
Ernest Glass  
Sam'l Gouger  
Joseph Howell  
Isaac Howell  
Daniel Houston  
Jonathan Hartsel  
Elmer Hudson  
Abner Higgins  
Sam'l Harris  
Wm. Hinsemon  
Thos. Irwin  
John Johnston 2  
Sam'l Kimmons  
Joseph Klutts  
Jacob Litaker

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**LIST OF LETTERS**  
REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. Carolina, on the 1st day of Oct. 1827.

Shade Alley  
Walter Bell  
Mrs. Elizabeth Ballard  
Fields Bradshaw  
Benjamin Bows  
Col. A. Caldwell 2  
Andrew Carson  
Sandy Chisholm  
Ma. Robert Carson  
James Calahan  
Mrs. Isabella Chipley  
William A. Dunlap  
George F. Davidson  
Gen. Geo. L. Davidson  
Azariah Dobbs  
Reuben Elliot  
John Falls  
William Feimster  
Michael Flack  
John Ferrill  
Ira Goodin  
Cornelia Gable  
John Goodin  
Mrs. Patsy G. Grey  
William Henderson  
William Hobbs  
James Huie  
Robert Hall  
Herbert Harwell  
David Hoghead 2  
John Heath  
Celeb Irvin  
Josiah Johnson  
William L. Johnson  
Lewis Jenkins  
Amos Jacobs  
James Jordan

385 JAMES MCKNIGHT, P. M.

**Latest from Philadelphia.**  
ONE of the subscribers (Thomas V. Canon) has just returned from Philadelphia, with all the fashions of the day; and wishes to inform the public, that while at the north, he spent principal part of his time with the most celebrated Tailors of the city, (especially Messrs. Robt & Winbrenner, and Messrs. Charles C. Watson & Sons; where he worked a portion of his time, for the purpose of gaining more information respecting the manner in which garments are cut and made up; the above-named two shops are the most celebrated in the United States. He also visited many other very celebrated shops, in Philadelphia, Fredericksburg, Richmond, and Petersburg, Virg; he also came through Baltimore and Washington City, and examined the fashions in all those places.

The subscribers (Thos. V. Canon and Benjamin Fraley) can now assure the public, that they are prepared to accommodate any gentleman in a very short time, in a fashionable and neat a style, as can be had in any of the above-mentioned places; and as to durability, they know their work will excel any. And they will do their work as reasonable as any in this section of country.

THOMAS V. CANON,  
BENJAMIN FRALEY.  
Concord, Sept. 1, 1827. 97

**Co-Partnership.**  
NOTICE. The subscribers having recently formed a connexion for the transacting of a **WHOLESALE**  
**Grocery and Commission Business,** would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Having made the necessary arrangements for the better conducting of a **Commission Business**, being provided with good Ware-Houses, for the storage of **COTTON**, a safe, substantial, and well built **Boat** for the transportation of all produce that may be entrusted to their care; with a pledge that no want of attention on their part in the facilitating of all Commission Business they may be favored with, they flatter themselves with the hope of giving very general satisfaction. Their Ware-Houses are now ready for the reception of country produce generally. Cotton will be received on storage, sold here, or shipped consigned, if required.

They have now on hand a very general assortment of **GROCERIES**, with a heavy stock of every article in their line, which is well selected; and which they flatter themselves they will be enabled to offer on as good terms as any House this side of Baltimore.

HORTONS & HUTTON.  
Fayetteville, August 1st, 1827. 734

**Transylvania University.**  
**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**  
THE lectures in this institution will commence as usual on the first Monday of November, and terminate on the first Saturday in March.

Anatomy and Surgery,  
By B. H. Dudley, M. D.  
Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice,  
By Charles Caldwell, M. D.  
Theory and Practice of medicine,  
By John Estlin Cooke, M. D.  
Obstetrics and diseases of women and children,  
By H. H. Richardson, M. D.  
Materia Medica and Medical Botany,  
By Charles W. Short, M. D.  
Chemistry and Pharmacy,  
By James H. Hays, D. D.

The edifice which has been erected during the present season, for the accommodation of the medical department, is rapidly progressing, and the faculty, with confidence, announce to the public, that it will be completed and ready for the reception of the classes before the commencement of the ensuing session. The building occupies a space, on its foundation, of 75 by 50 feet, and contains two spacious lecture rooms, large apartments for the library, museum and chemical laboratory, together with librarians' dormitory, and every other convenient and necessary appurtenance.

It is situated in a pleasant and central part of the town, immediately contiguous to the anatomical theatre and dissecting rooms, and together with these, will constitute an establishment not surpassed, in point of comfort and convenience, by any similar institution in America.

The library contains upwards of three thousand volumes, and is constantly increasing by the addition of all the periodical and standard works on medicine and the collateral sciences. It is opened as a reading room every evening (Sunday excepted) throughout the session, and every student has the privilege, moreover, of keeping out two volumes at a time.

The museum contains a variety of instructive preparations, both of the human subject and of wax and plaster imitations by the first artists of Europe.

Students of medicine resorting to this school for instruction, will be accommodated in the most respectable families, with general board and lodging, together with all other incidental attendance, upon cheaper terms than at any other medical institution in our country.

The expenses of a complete course of lectures, including the matriculation and library ticket, will amount to \$150 specie. The fee for graduation will be \$50 in addition.

By order of the Medical Faculty,  
C. W. SHORT, M. D. Dean.  
Lexington, Ky. Aug. 24, 1827. 516

**Doct. J. W. Billiard,**  
BEGS leave most respectfully to inform the citizens of Davidson County, that he has just received a fine assortment of **FRESH MEDICINE**, and expects to receive within a few weeks, from Philadelphia and New-York, an assortment more extensive than ever reached this country; and he pledges his time and talents, in future, entirely to his profession. He hopes, from years experience in the profession, to meet with that patronage which a man should, whose whole mind is devoted to it. His charges shall never exceed those made by other medical gentlemen.

August 27, 1827 73

**Rowan County, August Sessions, 1827.**  
**COWAN & McNEELY vs. John A. Chaffin:**  
Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.

**Rowan County, August Sessions, 1827.**  
**THOMAS ALLISON vs. John A. Chaffin:**  
Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.

**Rowan County, August Sessions, 1827.**  
**WILLIAM BROCK vs. John A. Chaffin:**  
Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.

**Rowan County, August Sessions, 1827.**  
**HENRY ELLIS vs. John A. Chaffin:**  
Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.

**Rowan County, August Sessions, 1827.**  
**JOSIAH COWLES vs. Alexander Rhea:**  
Original attachment, levied in the hands of Thomas Oakes, and summoned him as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Alexander Rhea is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the Plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.

**Rowan County, August Sessions, 1827.**  
**WILLIAM C. BIRD and Mosby vs. John A. Chaffin:**  
Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the Plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.

**Rowan County, August Sessions, 1827.**  
**SAMUEL FROST vs. John A. Chaffin:**  
Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the Plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next County Court, to be held for said County of Rowan, at the court house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the Plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.

**Rowan County, August Sessions, 1827.**  
**PURENC YOUNG vs. John A. Chaffin:**  
Original attachment, levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state: On motion of the plaintiff by counsel, ordered that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the defendant appear at the next county court, to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the third Monday of November next, and replevy or plead to said suit, judgment will be entered for the plaintiff's demand, and a decree of condemnation of the attached effects.

687 JOHN GILES, c. c.

**State of North-Carolina, Calhoun County:**  
**JULY sessions, 1827.** William Smith vs. Law-Jon H. Alexander, Adm'r of Will. Parks, dec. Justice's judgment levied on land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Ezra Parks, one of the heirs at law of the said Will. Parks, dec. is not an inhabitant of this state, ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Western Carolinian, notifying said Ezra Parks, that unless he appears at our next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday of October next, then and there plead or demur, judgment will be rendered ex parte as to him, and execution awarded accordingly.

685 DANIEL COLEMAN, Ck.

**To Jailers.**  
PETER, a stout made, yellow complexioned fellow, 35 or 40 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of rather an assuming and impudent manner; left my plantation in Kershaw District, South-Carolina, on the 7th July last. Information of him directed, Liberty Hill, Kershaw District, South-Carolina; would be thankfully received.

77 JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, Jd.

**POETRY.**  
**TIDE OF LIFE.**  
I saw, while the earth was at rest,  
And the curtains of heaven were glowing,  
A breeze full of balm from the west,  
O'er the face of a sleepy lake blowing:  
It ruffled a wave on its shore,  
And the stillness to billows was broken;  
The gale left it calm as before;  
It slept as if never awoken.

Not thus with the dull tide of life;  
One cheek may be sorrowed by weeping,  
While free from the breezes of strife  
Another in peace may be sleeping.  
The wave once disturbed by the breeze,  
Can tranquilly sleep again never,  
Till destiny chill it, and freeze  
The calm it had broken forever.

**THE MAIDEN'S FUNERAL DIRGE.**  
Calm on the bosom of thy God,  
Fair spirit! rest thee now!  
E'en while with ours thy footsteps trod,  
His seal was on thy brow.  
Dust, to its narrow house beneath!  
Soul, to its place on high!  
They that have seen thy look in death,  
No more may fear to die.—Mrs. Hemans.

Blest is the maid, and worthy to be blest,  
Whose soul's entire by him she loves possessed,  
Feels every vanity in fondness lost,  
And asks no power but that of pleasing most;  
Her's is the bliss, in just return to prove  
The honest warmth of undisssembled love.

LYTLETON.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**  
FROM THE MEMOIRS OF LEWIS HOLBORN.  
**FRENCH AND ENGLISH.**

The following are the points of comparison which may be remarked in the characters of the French and English. The French are great talkers, the English greater thinkers; the former excel in vivacity, the latter in solidity of intellect. The French dress with splendor, the English with neatness; the French live almost exclusively on bread, the English on meat. Both are passionate; but it is the blood which rouses the passion of a Frenchman, and the bile which exasperates an Englishman. The anger of a Frenchman is more violent, that of an Englishman more pertinacious. A Frenchman spends his money on his clothes, an Englishman on his eating. A Frenchman follows the stream, an Englishman delights in struggling against it. The friendships of the French are quickly formed and as quickly dissolved; those of the English are formed slowly, and as slowly relinquished. The French respect their superiors, the English respect themselves; the former are better citizens, the latter better men. The mental endowments of the French are of a more refined, those of the English of a loftier character. The French practise virtue for the sake of reputation, and seek the reward of meritorious actions in popular applause; the English practise it for its own sake, and seek no reward but that which springs from the consciousness of rectitude. There is the same relative difference in their vices as in their virtues. Both commit crimes; the French from the love of gain, the desire of vengeance of similar motives, but the English are often criminal for the mere sake of committing crime. The French, like the people of other countries, often commit crimes in the hope of escaping punishment, but the English frequently commit crimes because they know they cannot escape unpunished; so that the very severity of the law, which deters others from crime, often operates as an additional stimulus on the English for the commission of offences. "I would commit this offence," exclaims the Frenchman, "if the law permitted it." "I would not commit this offence, if it were not prohibited by law," is frequently the language of the Englishman.

**RESURRECTION OF THE JEWS.**  
The Jews are of opinion, that those of their nation, who die and are buried in other lands, at the resurrection of the dead, shall not rise where they died and were buried; but shall be rolled through the caverns of the earth, into the land of Canaan, and there rise. This they call, golgol hametin, "the rolling of the dead," or golgol ha-machiloth, "the rolling through the caverns," which they represent as very painful, and say that this was the reason why Jacob desired he might not be buried in Egypt; and is now one reason why the Jews are desirous of returning to their own land: nay, at this time, the more wealthy and religious among them, go

either on this very account, especially when advanced in years, that they may die and be buried there, and so escape this painful rolling under the earth. They also are of opinion, that the wicked or heathen, who are buried in the land of Canaan, in the resurrection, shall not rise from that land, but shall be rolled under ground and rise in heathen lands.—Talmud.

**"Contingencies."**—We have just been glancing over a list of the "contingent expenses" of Congress for one year. It is a curious document, and we will take occasion to publish it hereafter. Among the items we observe 6,528 lbs. sealing wax, \$695 85cts. nearly two pounds to a man; 20,650 quills and pens, \$696 50—two thirds of which must have been used for tooth picks! and "20 1-2 doz. penknives, \$422 25—a very convenient way of pocketing the people's money! A little further on, are five razors, hone, soap, and bowl—both for the express purpose of shaving "Uncle Sam;" and then a very moderate charge of three hundred and twenty two dollars and twenty two cents, for "SODA WATER," to restore the tone of his stomach, and fifty six dollars worth of "towels," to wipe the sweat from the old gentleman's face!!!

Ithaca Journal.

**Marriage.**—Nature and Nature's God smile upon the union that is sweetened by love and sanctified by law. The sphere of our affection is enlarged, and our pleasures take a wider range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed with this our softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumph becomes triumphant when shared with her. Without her what is man? a roving and restless being; driven at pleasure by romantic speculation, and cheated into futile hopes—the mad victim of unmatred passions, and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys. But with her he awakens to a new life. He follows a path—wider and nobler than the narrow road to self-aggrandizement—that is scattered with more fragrant flowers, and illuminated by a clearer light.

**Ecclesiastical Establishment in Canada.**  
It appears from a letter of Arch Deacon Strenham, published in the Quebec Gazette, that there are in Upper Canada 80 clergymen of the established church, and one Lutheran, 58 places where there is regular or occasional service, 45 churches, 31 regular parishes, and 27 places where occasional services are performed. There are also "six ministers of the Independent or Presbyterian order, assuming the appellation of the Presbytery of the two Canadas, but bearing no connection with the kirk of Scotland;" two ministers and two vacant parishes in communion with the kirk of Scotland, and from twenty to thirty Methodist ministers. One of the ministers of the church in communion with the kirk of Scotland, has applied to be admitted into the established church.

**New-Microscope.**—In Dunstable, New-Hampshire, a Mr. Ephraim Rand has invented a new *Microscope*, which he has exhibited in that town. It is described as magnifying objects four hundred thousand times. We believe no instrument has been in this country, which magnifies objects more than half as many times as this does. A common fly appears to be about fifteen feet in length, and the leg of a grasshopper about twenty feet. Thousands of eyes are perceptible by means of this wonderful instrument in a common fly, and we also perceive an innumerable number of animated beings in liquids. In the smallest grain of a fig, which we can see, we perceive a large number of living creatures.

The Hart wolf, be he ever so hungry and ready to eat, yet if he see another prey, he forsakes his meat and follows it. Such a wolf in the heart is ambitious, covetousness; it makes no use of what it hath gotten, but greedily hunteth after more; and like Esop's dog, loseth the morsel in his mouth, by snapping at the shadow in the water. He therefore maketh his bargain ill, that buys a future hope with a present loss, and parts with a certain possession, to make an uncertain purchase.

The increase of members in the Methodist connexion last year, was 7,984